THE

JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1748. NUMB. 26.

Quid referam Ticidæ, quid Memmi Carmen; apud quos
Rebus abeſt omnis, nominibuſque pudor?
Ovid. Triſt.

THERE are two Inſtances in which it will be always more judicious to leave the venomous Bites of Slander, however malicious and cruel they may be, to the ſlow but certain Cure of Time, than to endeavour, by anſwering them, to apply any immediate Remedy. Wounds from theſe Bites, tho' they may ſmart very ſeverely, are ſeldom deep; and will, if let alone, moſt ſurely heal of themſelves: But if a Writer attempts to handle them, even with the moſt gentle Touch, it often happens, as when a Surgeon is called in to a ſmall Cut, by opening and letting in Air the Orifice is ſpread wider, and a Scar is left behind, where there would have been none, if the Patient had uſed no Application; but had truſted to pure and innocent Blood for the Cure.

The former of theſe is in Caſes of an extreme nice and delicate Nature; ſuch as is the Chaſtity of a young Woman of Faſhion, againſt which, if any barbarous general Aſperſions be caſt, it will be wiſer in the injured Perſon to endeavour to ſtifle them by Silence, than to aim at vindicating herſelf, or at puniſhing the Offender, if this be in her Power; tho' indeed there is ſcarce any Puniſhment adequate to the Crime; and to the Glory of our Law be it ſpoken, they have inflicted no direct Puniſhment upon it.

There is perhaps nothing amongſt Men which can equal the tender Inſtance I have here given, as it relates to the Intereſt of an Individual; but as it concerns the Welfare of the Whole, there may be ſome Slanders of a ſtill more delicate Nature; for there are ſome Characters which ought to be held ſo ſacred, and preſerved ſo inviolate, that we ought rather to ſtifle and bury every Reflection on them in Oblivion, than to attempt to canvas and refute it in Public.

This Diſtinction between the Character of the Magiſtrate and of the private Perſon is made by the Law of God, *Exod.* xxii. 28. "Thou ſhalt not "rail upon thy Judges; neither ſpeak Evil of the "Ruler of thy People:" Which Verſe St. *Paul* quotes, *Acts* xxiii. 5. and pleads Ignorance of the Dignity of the Perſon againſt whom he had ſpoken lightly, tho' after the higheſt Provocation, as the only Excuſe for ſuch Behaviour.

Our own Laws are well known to make the ſame Diſtinction; witneſs the Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*: For every Peer of this Realm hath, as a Lord of Parliament, a public as well as private Capacity. Nay, and my Lord *Coke*, in his Comment on the firſt Statute upon which the above Action is founded, confines the Purport of it to ſuch Rumours whereby Diſcord may ariſe between the King and his People; and this was the original Intent and Foundation of the Law, tho' perhaps it hath been ſince carried a little farther in Protection of the Reputations of Great Men.

But notwithſtanding the ſevere Damages which have been ſometimes given in this Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, we find our Nobles have very ſeldom reſorted to any ſuch Remedy. In ſhort, the Caſe is of too nice a Nature to bear the public Proceedings of a Court of Juſtice, much leſs is it a proper Subject for a Paper Controverſy, and to be tranſmitted from the Preſs all over the Kingdom.

Nay, beſides the groſs Inconvenience which my Lord *Coke* tells us theſe Laws were made to prevent, namely, "That Diſcord which ſo oftentimes in "the Reign of *Henry* III. break out into fearful "and bloody Rebellions;" (and agreeable to this is the Rule by which the Court of *King's-Bench* grants Informations of Libels, becauſe they directly tend to provoke Men to the Breach of the Peace;) there is another good Reaſon why all Scandal againſt Great Men and Magiſtrates ſhould be more effectually reſtrained than private Slander, *viz.* becauſe it directly tends to leſſen all that Reſpect from the common People, which is a neceſſary Attendant on Government, and which can only create Authority. The Honour which begets Reſpect is of too nice a Compoſition to bear an Attack from the rude Breath of Slander; nor can it afterwards be ſufficiently purified by the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt Defence. It is no Satisfaction to the Character of a Great Man to be acquitted of Diſhonour; but he may apply to himſelf what *Cæſar* ſaid of his Wife, *It is enough that he was ever ſuſpected.*

For this Reaſon much of the Scurrility which the mean unknown Scribblers of theſe Times have dared to caſt on ſome of the greateſt and nobleſt Characters, hath paſt unanſwer'd, and often without any Notice taken of it in this Paper; more eſpecially when contrary to the Precepts not only of Religion and Law, but even of common Decency, the ſcurrilous Dart hath been level'd at the higheſt Mark, at that Sacred Head which the wiſe Preacher forbids us to malign even in our Thoughts.

When therefore one of theſe Writers (as hath been lately the Caſe) ſhall dare to break into the Royal Cloſet, and thence to proclaim Falſhoods to the World, we dare not follow him thither to contradict him. The *Sanctum Sanctorum* of Government, as well as of Religion, is a Place too ſacred to be polluted by vulgar Eyes; nor are the Secrets there tranſacted the proper Subjects of News Papers and Pamphlets. In a Free Country the People have a Right to complain of any Grievance which affects them, and this is the Privilege of an *Engliſhman*; but ſurely to canvas theſe high and nice Points, which move the fineſt Wheels of State, Matters merely belonging to the Royal Prerogative, and in no wiſe affecting the Body of the People, in Print, is in the higheſt Degree indecent, and a groſs Abuſe of the Liberty of the Preſs.

If we have among us Men ſo extremely profligate as to attempt getting a little Money of the public Curioſity by this worſt of Ways, or to endeavour by ſuch Means to make their Court to the worſt of Men, it is a Grievance which muſt, I am afraid, be ſubmitted to. It is a Subject, as I have ſaid, of too great Nicety to be reduced to a Controverſy in Writing; nor can ſuch mean, indecent, and moſt highly criminal Slanderers be brought to public Juſtice, from the ſame Reaſon which ſilences the Writer.

To enter therefore into no Particulars, but to retire from this delicate Subject with the ſame Caution with which we have advanced to it, I ſhall now endeavour to give my Reader ſome general Antidotes, which may ſerve as well againſt ſome late poiſonous Libels of this Kind, as againſt any which may hereafter be diſperſed.

Firſt, it is manifeſt that the Writers of theſe Libels are not, nor cannot be Gentlemen; but muſt be ſought after (if any one hath ſo mean a Curioſity) only among the loweſt Dregs of the People, who are deſtitute of all Advantages of a liberal Education, and who can alone be ſuppoſed capable of tranſgreſſing all the Rules of Decency in ſo notorious a Degree.

Again, it is as plain that ſuch Writers cannot be good Men, ſince the evil Conſequences of propagating ſuch malicious Slanders among the People, muſt be apparent to Men of much leſs natural Underſtanding than the Compoſers of theſe Libels; nay, the very End propoſed (if it be any other than that of getting their Bread) muſt be of the blackeſt and baſeſt Kind.

And who, without a Mixture of Contempt and Abhorrence, can read the Productions of ſuch Men as theſe? Nay, who would read them at all, eſpecially when he muſt, on the leaſt Reflection, be convinced, that it is impoſſible there ſhould be any Truth contained in a Performance, the Author of which cannot poſſibly know any thing of the Subject on which he writes? What indeed (to omit every other Conſideration) can be ſo abſurd as to imagine a Fellow in his Garret in *Grub ſtreet*, (or in *Pall mall*, if you pleaſe) treating of Tranſactions to which only four or five of the principal Perſons in the Kingdom can be ſuppoſed to have been privy. If there be a Man weak enough to throw away a Moment in peruſing the political Reveries of ſuch a Writer, is not the Reader worthy of an Apartment in that College, where the Affairs and Intereſts of all the Princes in *Europe* are diſcuſs'd, by Gentlemen who have never been nearer to the Cabinets of thoſe Princes, than the Writers I have mentioned above can be preſumed to have been to the Royal Cloſet, which they have the Audacity to violate.

A ſenſible and honeſt Reader will indeed give the ſame ſort of Anſwer to ſuch Libels as was once given by a good Chriſtian to an impudent Unbeliever, who, after a very blaſphemous Deſcription of Heaven, very impiouſly preferr'd Hell to it: Lookee, Sir, ſaid he, as to the latter Place you may challenge ſome Credit while you ſpeak of it; but as to the former, all you ſay muſt go for nothing, ſince every one muſt be convinced that you have no Acquaintance in any ſuch Place.

In Reality, there is ſo much Weight in this laſt Argument, that, if rightly attended to, it would not only overthrow all this ſuperlatively atrocious Scandal; but indeed all the Abuſe which the loweſt Set of Scribblers, who ever handled a Pen, do at preſent ſo liberally beſtow on their Superiors. If the Reader would once fairly and candidly ask himſelf this Queſtion; How is it poſſible this Fellow ſhould know any thing of the Matter? I will venture to affirm that neither the Author, nor any for him, could give the leaſt ſatisfactory Anſwer.

This is, indeed, ſo obvious an Objection to all that anonymous Scandal with which the Preſs at preſent ſwarms, againſt every truly great Man in the Nation, that it can ſcarce eſcape any honeſt and candid Reader. None indeed but Minds tainted with Envy and Malice, that lend an eaſy and willing Faith to Abuſe, can be impoſed on by theſe Writers; and ſuch may be ſaid rather to impoſe on themſelves; being deſirous to think that true, which they deſire ſhould be ſo.

Such Perſons as theſe have been always reputed

to be Partakers of the Guilt, and a kind of Acceſſaries to the firſt Inventor of the Slander. *Thou ſhalt not receive a falſe Tale*, ſays the Divine Law-giver. Indeed all moral Writers have conſidered this lending a ready Ear to Detraction, as little leſs culpable than Detraction itſelf; to which Purpoſe there is a fine Paſſage in *Menander*;

ὅτις δ' διαβολαισι πίστιν ταχὺ
ἔτοιμος αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς τρόποις
ὑπ' ἀκρασίας παιδαρίῳ γνώμην ἔχει.

"He who eaſily gives Credit to Slanders, muſt "either be a very faulty Man in his own Morals, "or abſolutely be poſſeſſed of no more Under-"ſtanding than an Infant."

In either Caſe it would be loſt Labour to endeavour to reaſon him out of his Belief. This indeed affords a good Reaſon why we ſhould never trouble ourſelves to anſwer any Slander; but ſurely it holds in the ſtrongeſt manner againſt anſwering ſuch as I have above deſcribed.

There is a ſecond kind of Slander with which it is very unſafe to meddle; but as this is, of all others, the moſt cunning and miſchievous, I have not Room to conſider it ſufficiently at large in this Paper.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, May 28.

MR. Chiquet, charg'd with the Affairs of France, has waited on the Princeſs Royal, and been received with great Marks of Diſtinction. Baron Borſſeien one of our Plenipotentiaries ſets out in a few Days for Aix-la-Chapelle. Baron Groveſteins is arrived from Maeſtricht, where he has been very politely treated by M. Saxe, and the other French Generals. The foreign Miniſters are ſtill waiting at Helvoetſluys for his Britannick Majeſty's Arrival. G. A.

Aix-la-Chapelle, May 23. The laſt Courier from Paris brought Inſtructions to the Count de St. Severin, tending to render the Armiſtice general with regard to Italy as well as the Low-Countries, ſince his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, if he found that the War was continued in that Country, muſt march ſuperior Forces to the Succour of his Allies: But as the King of Great-Britain and the States General labour to the ſame End of extending the Armiſtice to all the Parties at War, 'tis not doubted but their Endeavours will meet with a favourable Succeſs, and by that Means Peace become univerſal. ib.

Genoa, May 4. On Sunday laſt the French and Spaniſh Troops, with 1500 of thoſe of the Republick, begun to march for the Eaſtern Riviera, having left only 500 Men in the Weſtern Riviera and the Bochetta. This March was occaſioned by Advice received of the true Deſign of the Auſtrians, their Forces and their Diſpoſitions. We are aſſured, that they have about 50 Battalions, of which 24 are to attempt the Paſſage on the Side of Saranza, 10 on the Side of Lavenza, and the reſt on the Side of Vareſe. All theſe Troops are to be at their Rendezvous upon the Confines on the 7th or 8th Inſtant; and 32 Squadrons of Horſe, with ſome Foot, are to remain at Colorno, but for what Purpoſe is not known. General Nadaſti has 13 Squadrons, of which he will employ all that are not abſolutely neceſſary at Gavi and Novi, in diſturbing the Poſts on that Side. On our Part, we are taking all poſſible Meaſures for the Defence of this State. The Auſtrian Generals are ſaid to have Orders to get Poſſeſſion of Saranza, Spezzia, Seſtri and Porto-fino, at any Price, and the French and Spaniſh Generals wait to ſee them begin the Operations. If the Army in Provence and the County of Nice can penetrate thro' the Weſtern Riviera, all the Schemes of our Enemies will be croſſed: But 'tis ſaid the Troops in Provence will not paſs the Var 'till the Middle of this Month, ſo that the Operations will be late on that Side. ib.

The Felucca we ſent to obſerve the Convoy from Savona came back this Day, with Advice that he ſaw it enter the Gulph of San Fiorenzo, which makes us apprehenſive for Baſtia. There has been a great Fire at Voltaggio, which we have Reaſon to think did not begin by Accident: It conſum'd 120 Houſes, beſides the Church and the Oratories. ib.

Genoa, May 11. Troops defile off daily towards Sarzana and Spezzia. The French General's Quarters are at Seſtri, and the Spaniſh at Chiavara. ib.

Leghorn, May 11. A Lieutenant in the Service of Genoa, who came from Baſtia on the 7th informs us, that the Convoy arrived at St. Fiorenzo, debarked there 1500 Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, with 10 Field-pieces, a Mortar for Bombs, and one for Grenades, and that ſix Barks of this Convoy are gone to Cagliari, to take on board two more Battalions of Piedmonteſe. He adds, that 200 Peaſants having appeared before Baſtia, a Party was ſent out to reconnoitre them, and after ſome Diſcharges on both Sides, thoſe of the City retired; after which the Malcontents advanced to the Poſt of the Capuchins Croſs, the Cannon from the Terra Nuova continuing to play on them. All the Veſſels that were at Cape Corſo are returned, to carry Proviſions and Stores for Baſtia and the Roads betwixt St. Fiorenzo and Baſtia are mending to facilitate the Paſſage of the Troops and Artillery, who are to beſiege the latter of theſe Places in Form.

Turin, May 17. The King receiv'd an Expreſs from Aix-la-Chapelle on the 13th, with Advice of the Signature of the Preliminaries the 30th ult. and we are aſſured, that his Majeſty has ſent Inſtructions to Count de Chavannes to conform thereto. ib.

Vienna, May 18. Sunday laſt at breaking up a Conference, occaſioned by ſome Diſpatches from Turin, three Couriers were ſent for Aix-la-Chapelle, London and Peterſburgh. Expreſſes have been ſent to all the Troops upon the March to ſtop, and ſome of them are ordered back into the Dominions of the Empreſs-Queen. Baron Plumgen, Chancellor of Moravia, was called to Court yeſterday, and we hear it was on Account of the Ruſſian Troops, who are to ſtay in that Province till the Peace is eſtabliſhed. According to the laſt Leters from Olmutz, the Head of theſe Troops is already arrived at Bielitz in Sileſia, and the News of their Arrival upon the Confines of Moravia is hourly expected. ib.

Duſſeldorp, May 28. The Court of Vienna has caus'd the Burgo-maſters of the City of Cologne to be cited, but we know not on what Account. ib.

Bois-le-duc, May 24. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has given the Command of the Britiſh Troops to General Hawley, in order to repair to Hanover. ib.

Bruſſels, May 26. M. Saxe finding the Hotel de la Tour too ſmall for him, has reſolved to take up his Reſidence in the Palace of Orange, which is now furniſhing. Laſt Night an Expreſs paſſed by from Verſailles to Aix-la-Chapelle, who delivered a Pacquet of Diſpatches to M. Saxe. The Duke d'Antin having asked leave to take a Tour into Pruſſia, has been refuſed, and all the Officers of the Army, of what Rank ſoever, are forbid to quit it, or to paſs the Limits, without expreſs Orders from the Commander in Chief. ib.

Utrecht, May 30. Prince Frederic of Heſſe, perceiving the Arrival of his Britannick Majeſty at Helvoetſluys would be uncertain, came hither the Day before Yeſterday, to wait for his Majeſty in this City. ib.

Hague, May 30. M. Schmid has been nominated by the Elector of Bavaria, his Commiſſary of War in theſe Provinces, and M. Meynetshagen has delivered his Letters of Credence as Reſident from the Margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach. The Marquis del Puerto, Ambaſſador from Spain, gives a grand Entertainment this Day, which is the Feſtival of St. Ferdinand, whoſe Name his Catholic Majeſty bears. Count Roſenberg preſented a Memorial Yeſterday to the States General to take leave, his Excellency having been here as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs-Queen before he ſat out for Lisbon. Two Couriers have paſs'd by here, bound for Vienna and London. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, May 11. M. Marſhal, a French Engineer, has preſented to the Secretary of State a Draught and Plan for refitting the Port d'Anzio, in order to be laid before the Pope for his Approbation.

Florence, May 14. N. S. Laſt Week a Detachment of the French Troops ſeized all the Cattle and Proviſions they could find in the Dutchy of Maſſa and Carara, which they carried to the Spetia, in order to provide themſelves againſt any Attempts the Auſtrians ſhould make againſt that Fortreſs, which has greatly diſtreſſed that Country, inſomuch, that they have neither Cattle to work the Land, or for their Subſiſtence. The Accounts received by this Day's Poſt from the Auſtrian Army are, that they have halted on the Mountains of Parma, in order to aſſemble the Troops, and to receive the Neceſſaries, ſo as to proceed to the deſigned Operations. On the 12th Inſtant, the Marquis Malaſpina paſſed by this City from Naples for Dreſden, where he is going as Envoy from the King of the Two Sicilies to the King of Poland. The Letters which arrived this Evening from Pontremoli, dated May 11. adviſe, that on the Motion of the Auſtrians, the French are fortifying Saranza, and have form'd an Encampment of about 14,000 Men between Seſtri and Matterana, on the Confines of Maſſa towards Vareſe, where the Duke de Richlieu arrived on the 8th, and has put the Country People under Arms, and deſigns to form another Encampment at Ciperana near the River Magra, in order to be near at Hand to ſuccour Sarzana, and to diſpute the Paſſage of that River with the Auſtrians. A Body of 5000 Auſtrians are extended to Berceto, as another of 7000 to Borgo Taro, commanded by General Maguire, with their Field Artillery, and are to be joined by a larger Number, and deſigned for Vareſe. Another Body is to march by Corniglio, and Fivizano. On the 7th Inſtant, General Cicern returned Poſt to Parma, being ſent for by General Brown to hold a new Council of War.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticiſm, Thurſday May 26.

COMPLAINT was made to the Court, on behalf of ſeveral Bookſellers, againſt the *Author of Obſervations* ON THE PROBABLE ISSUE OF *the Congreſs at Aix-la-Chapelle*, for having fraudulently taken a vaſt Quantity of Abuſe againſt the Miniſtry, the Property of the ſaid Bookſellers, being contained in divers Pamphlets lately publiſhed by them; all which Abuſe the ſaid Author hath publickly vended as his own.

It was farther ſet forth, that the ſaid Author, not content with this Theft, had broke open the Garrets of no leſs than three Gentlemen now employed by the ſaid Boookſellers at the high Rate of one Guinea per Sheet, to compoſe certain Eſſays, vulgarly called Libels, againſt the ſaid Miniſtry; and had there taken and carried away every Thing which the aforeſaid Gentlemen had to ſay on the Subject of the Peace, whatever it ſhould be; the ſaid Obſervations not containing a ſingle Line, which is not the Property of the ſaid Bookſellers, ſave only two or three in the Title-page, which neither they nor their Authors can read, and of which conſequently they do not know the Purport.

Several Affidavits were then read, in Support of the Complaint, upon which it was ordered that the ſaid Author do, on *Thurſday* next, ſhew Cauſe why he ſhould not be ſeverely cenſured for theſe Proceedings.

It was then moved that all Perſons might be forbid buying the ſaid Book in the mean Time; but his Honour ſaid there was no Precedent for ſuch Prohibition, and that he believed it was as much in his Power to ſtop the Progreſs of Wild-fire.

One *Catchpenny* was indicted for publiſhing *Remarks on the Preliminary Articles of Peace, as they were lately tranſmitted to us from the Hague, &c.* by which Title he had taken in divers of his Majeſty's unmeaning Subjects in the Sum of one Shilling each, the ſaid Pamphlet in reality containing nothing at all.

He was convicted on the fulleſt Evidence; but Judgment was arreſted, the Indictment being for publiſhing Remarks on the Preliminary Articles, whereas there are no ſuch Remarks in the Pamphlet.

The ſaid *Catchpenny* was again indicted for publiſhing a certain execrable Collection of Stuff called *The Foundling Hoſpital for Wit*; in which he had endeavoured to impoſe on the World certain Baſtards of *Grubſtreet*, as the true and legitimate Offſpring of Wit, to the great Scandal of all ſuch legitimate Offſpring, and contrary to the Statute made againſt TAKING IN, *&c.*

Of this Offence he was convicted; but as he pleaded his Poverty in Excuſe, and alledged that he did it only to get Bread for his Family, the Court, inſtead of puniſhing him, gave him half a Crown; but ordered his Book to be grubbed by the common Grubber attending the Court, under the true Title of *an Hoſpital for Nonſenſe.*

The Court then ordered the following Proclamation to be read and publiſh'd:

'WHEREAS the Number of those People who call themselves Authors encreases daily, to the great Scandal of Learning, and to the no less Prejudice of Trade and Husbandry, both which are thereby deprived of many useful Hands; to the great Loss of the Time, as well as Money, of several well-disposed Persons; and to the great Terror of all who are much known in the World, and have any Regard for their Reputations. And whereas it is impossible for any one Man to read all the Nonsense which is every Week published, and advertis'd in the News-papers; this Court doth earnestly recommend it to all his Majesty's Subjects, who shall happen to have been *taken in* by any of the said People calling themselves Authors, or who shall have other just Matter of Complaint against them, and shall not have Opportunity personally to appear at the said Court, to transmit an Account, by Writing, of the Name and Title of the said pretended Authors, or of their Works, in order that due Proceedings may be had against them, and that the said pretended Authors may be sent back to their respective Trades or Handicrafts, or to the Plough's-Tail, from whence they came.'

(Adjourned.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

On Thursday last the Yachts with his Majesty, at Harwich, weighed Anchor at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, with Wind at N. W. but could not get out of the Harbour. At One o'Clock in the Afternoon the same Day they continued there; but intended to sail at Two, if the Wind held fair as it then was, being S. W.

And last Night a Messenger arrived from Harwich, with Advice, that his Majesty sailed from thence on Thursday at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, with the Wind at S. W. W. E.

The great Demand for Corn abroad has raised the Price of it at the Markets of Guildford, Henley, Reading, and Abingdon, Seven Shillings a Quarter; there being shipp'd on board 80,000 Quarters since the Cessation of Arms, and do continue daily to ship off great Quantities. ib.

We hear for certain, that the above Ships laden with Corn for Exportation are all stopt, and that some particular Affairs must be settled before they can be allowed to depart. ib.——*It may perhaps be as good a Way to make Peace with* Corn in Hand *as with* Sword in Hand.

Yesterday a Waggon laden with Money was brought from Dover to the Bank, for the Use of the Merchants of this City, guarded by a Party of General Howard's Regiment of Foot, called the Old Buffs. ib.——*Poor Soldiers! sic vos non vobis.*

We hear that all Persons who shall wear any Sort of New French Cambricks, or French Lawns that are bought or made by any Milliner, after the 24th of June next, will be liable to pay the Penalty of 5 l. except they can produce the Person or Persons that sold it them. ib.——*Or except* a Person or Persons of ———

Thursday the Prisoners were removed from the several Goals *within the Bills of Mortality*, to Newgate, in order to take their Trials the ensuing Sessions at the Old Bailey, which begin on Wednesday next the 25th Instant. ib.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Richard Akerman, Keeper of Newgate, set out for Hastings, in order to bring to Town William Gray, who some time since broke out of the above Goal, and retaken on Tuesday last by a Party of Lord Cobham's Dragoons. ib——*This poor Man seems likewise in a fair Way of being soon* within the Bills of Mortality.

We learn from Ireland, that last Thursday the following Præmiums were determined by the Dublin Society at the Parliament-House, when a great Number of Ladies were present.

The Præmium of 10 l. for the best Imitation of Brussels Lace by the Needle, was adjudged to Mrs. Mihill, for a fine Border for a Handkerchief.

The Præmium of 5 l. for the second best ditto, was adjudged to Miss King, for a Pair of Lappets.

The Society gave 4 l. to Miss Wibrants, for a Lappet.

And a Præmium of 5 l. to Miss Anne Curren, for the best Dresden Work.

And a Præmium of 4 l. to Miss Mary Woods, for the second best ditto, &c. ib.——*This sounds better than it would that Mr. H—— had adjudged the first Præmium to Mrs. Mihill, for playing the best Game at Whist; the 2d to Miss King, for playing the 2d best Game; and so on.*

Yesterday died, reputed very rich, Mr. Abraham Banks a Cow-keeper, at his House in Castle street, Shoreditch. G. A ——*We are assured that Mr. Thomas Banks*, the Hog-keeper, *remains in perfect Health.*

Monday.

They tell us from Paris, that the Captain who had been dispatched home by M. Bourdennaye, to inform the King of the taking of Madrass, is arrested and carried to the Bastile. G. A.—*Whither will they send the Messengers of bad News?*

Last Saturday Evening their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were at Ranelagh Gardens. ib.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Petersham is re-elected Member of Parliament for St. Edmondsbury. ibid.

And Sir William Corbet, Bart. is re-chosen for the Borough of Ludlow in Shropshire. ib.

On Saturday last the Hon. Capt. John Dalrymple was married to Miss Middleton, Daughter to the late Mr. Middleton, an eminent Banker, a very agreeable Lady of great Fortune. ib.

Tuesday.

Yesterday it was reported, that the Courts of Spain and Sardinia have agreed to sign the Preliminary Articles for a general Peace. G. A.

The Magistrates of Bristol have published an Order to forbid the holding any Market therein, for the Sale of Horned Cattle, till further Orders, on Account of the Distemper being now raging in the neighbouring Counties of Wilts and Gloucester. ib.

Ipswich, May 20. Last Monday William York, a Boy something less than ten Years and five Months old, was committed to the County Goal in this Town, by John Cornelius, Esq; for the Murder of Susan Mayhew, a Child about five Years of Age, who was his Bedfellow in the Town-House belonging to the Parish of Eyke. He confess'd on his Examination, that a trifling Quarrel happening between them in the said House, on Friday the 13th Instant, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, he struck her with his open Hand, and made her cry: That she going out of the House to the Muck-Hill opposite to the Door, he followed her with a Hook in his Hand, *with an Intent to kill her*; but before he came up to her he set down the Hook, and went back into the House for a Knife: That he then went out again, took hold of the Girl's Left Hand, and cut her Wrist, all round and to the Bone, with his Knife; then threw her down, and cut her to the Bone, just above the Elbow of the same Arm: That after this he set his Foot upon her Stomach, and cut her Right Arm, round about and to the Bone, both on the Wrist and above the Elbow: That he then *thought she would not die*, and therefore took the Hook, and cut her Left Ham to the Bone; and observing she was not dead yet, struck her about three times on the Head with the Hook broad-ways, and then found she was dead.

This is the Substance of his own Account of the Affair; and the only Reasons that he gave, on his Examination, for this astonishing Barbarity, were, that the Child *had fouled the Bed* (in which they lay together) that *she was sukky*, and that *he did not like her*.

When he had thus completed the Murder, his next Care was to conceal it. He said, that, for this Purpose, he fill'd a Pail with Water at a Ditch, and wash'd the Blood off the Child's Body; that then he buried it in the Muck-Hill, together with the Blood that was spilt upon the Ground, and made the Muck-Hill as smooth as he could; and that afterwards he wash'd the Knife and Hook, and carried them into the House, wash'd the Blood off his own Clothes, hid the Child's Clothes in an old Chamber, and then came down and got his Breakfast.

We are informed, that when he was examin'd he shew'd very little Concern, and that he still appears quite easy and chearful. ib.——*Lord Chief Justice Hale, in his History of the Pleas of the Crown, mentions a Boy of about the same Age, whom he ordered to be executed for burning a Child in its Cradle in the House of his Benefactor.*

Whitehall, May 24. On Sunday Evening Mr. Lucas, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived from Holland at the Duke of Newcastle's Office, who says he met the Yacht with his Majesty about four Leagues from the Goree, on Saturday last in the Afternoon. Gazette.

Edinburgh, May 16. We hear there came on before the Lords of the Southern Circuit at Dumfries, the Trial of ——— Pot, of Fenton, for a Rape upon a married Woman, who is condemned to be hang'd. It is said the Woman was much importuned, and offered a large Sum of Money to pass from the Pursuit, yet nothing could prevail with her; but upon the Lords going to pass Sentence of Death against the Pannel, she fell down on her bare Knees, and begg'd their Lordships might mitigate the Punishment, as her Character was now vindicated; but this their Lordships could not go in to, as the Crime was clearly proven. ib.——*This Woman repented of her Prosecution too late.*

Wednesday.

Yesterday being Prince George's Birth-Day, there was a grand Entertainment at Kew on the Occasion, where were present several Persons of Distinction; and in the Evening the Silver Cup of 25 Guineas Value, given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was row'd for by Eleven Pair of Oars, from Whitehall to Putney-Bridge, and won by one Masterman, who plyes at Paul's Wharf, and Meads of Whitehall Stairs. G. A.

Yesterday the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Board of Works met, to give Orders for repairing and beautifying St. James's Palace. ib.

Yesterday Morning, about Two o'Clock, Mr. Roper, a Tidesman, was attack'd on Tower Hill by two Fellows, who robb'd him of his Watch and two Guineas, and made off undiscover'd. One of the Fellows was dress'd in a Morning Gown, a Laced Waistcoat, a white Wigg, and a Jockey's Cap. ib ——*This is not the first Merry Andrew who hath been a Thief.*

Monday last they began to pay at the Cofferer's Office his Majesty's Tradesmen and Servants, a Quarter's Wages, &c. to Michaelmas last. W. E.

Tuesday Morning Mr. Mann, a Taylor in Bell-yard, Temple Bar, was unfortunately drowned as he was bathing himself in the River Thames: He has left behind him a disconsolate young Widow, to whom he had not been married above a Month. ib.

We hear from Knaresborough in Yorkshire, that the Report of one Mr. Waite having killed a Rope-maker near that Place, as mentioned in the Papers some time ago, happily proves otherwise; and that it arose from a Quarrel, which was attended with no other bad Consequences than severe Blows on each Side. ib.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, May 20.

'Yesterday the Wages due to the Company of the Dolphin Fireship was paid, after which she was put out of Commission.

'It is expected most of the large Ships here will shortly be paid off, Orders being received from the Admiralty for the Commanders to make up their Books.

'Wednesday the Prince George Man of War sailed into the Harbour.

'The same Day the Baltimore Sloop of War arrived at Spithead.

'Yesterday the Officers and Company of his Majesty's Ship the Arundel were paid their Wages at Spithead, and in a few Days she will sail for her Station at South Carolina.'

Letters from the Sea-Coast of Sussex advise, that the Smugglers are very alert on the News of a Cessation of Arms with France; being in Hopes of carrying on their illicit Trade with that Country with better Success than of late, several Vessels being fitted out for that Purpose. ib.

Early on Tuesday Morning all the Convicts ordered for Transportation went from Newgate to Black-Friars Stairs, where they were put on board a close Lighter for Gravesend, in order to be shipp'd for his Majesty's Plantations in America. ib.

There is an Account, that Count Saxe had fixed his Departure for Paris to the 6th of June. ib.

On Saturday Night Sir Cyril Wych, who has been for some Years Resident at Hamburgh, Dantzick, and other Hans Towns, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, which he was lately created by the Czarina, arrived in Town from Holland. ib.

Last Saturday Night their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were at Ranelagh Gardens. ib.

Orders are sent for the Mary, Anne, Vulture, Speedwell, Princess Mary, and Hope, Armed Tenders, to stop all Ships laden with Corn, of which there are 30 Sail ready to put to Sea. ib.

Orders are likewise sent to all the Ports of the Kingdom, to prevent the Exportation of Corn; and to Ireland, to prevent the Exportation of Beef. ib.

There is Advice that a French Ship, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Dollars, &c. is taken near the Bermuda Islands by one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, bound for the West Indies. ib.

We have Advice by a Ship from New England, that the French at Canada are very much distressed through

Want of Provisions and warlike Stores; and that a French Man of War, bound thither from Old France, is fallen into the Hands of the English in St. Lawrence's Bay. ib.

The Fame, Capt. Hindman, for St. Kitt's, who has been missing a considerable Time, and said to be taken, is safe arrived at Leith. ib.

The William, Street, from Rotterdam to Newcastle, was taken the 18 h Instant by a French Privateer, and ransomed. ib.

Last Saturday Morning one Medley was apprehended at a House in Whitechapel, charged with committing, in Company with some others, divers Robberies in Stepney Fields and Places adjacent. ib.

Sunday Morning was found drowned, in a Ditch near Westminster Bridge, on the Surry Shore, Mr. Carter, one of the Beadles of Waterman-Hall. He went the Night before to regulate the Watermen at Vaux Hall, and in coming home is supposed to have miss'd his Way. He was upwards of 80 Years of Age. ib.

Tuesday in the Afternoon a Gentlewoman who had taken a Place in the Highgate Stage-Coach at the Nag's-Head in Aldersgate-street, and waiting till a Box was put into the Coach, was seized with an Apoplectic Fit, and died immediately. ib.

Last Wednesday a dreadful Fire broke out at Mr. Hayward's, a Farmer, about a Mile from Middlegasset in Somersetshire, which consumed the House, Stables, and two Barns, with a large Quantity of Hay and Corn. It was occasioned by the Carelessness of a Servant, who left a Candle burning in the House, which caught hold of some Hemp. ib.

Last Friday Night a melancholy Accident happened at Mr. Spot's, a Hatter, at the Old Barge-House. A Servant belonging to him going too hastily to fetch some Hats to put into a Copper of Dye, fell in, and was so miserably scalded that the Skin peal'd off his Body. He was carried to the Hospital, where he died, in a short Time, in the greatest Agonies. ib.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale was married to the Lady Frances Carteret, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Granville, and Sister to the Countess of Dysart. ib.

Thursday.

On Tuesday Night Mr. Ward, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at the Duke of Newcastle's Office from Holland, with the Account that his Majesty landed safely at Helvoe sluys on Sunday Morning at Eight o' Clock, in good Health. W. E.

And Yesterday at Noon the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit, and opened their Commission; after which they chose Thomas Ramsden, Esq; for their Secretary. ib.

We hear that an Express arrived Yesterday from Berlin; which we hear has brought Orders for an Enquiry to be made of the State of the Emperor's Loan in Silesia, in order to its being paid off. ib.

It is said, that several Complaints have been made of the bad Behaviour of the French, since the signing of the Preliminary Articles. ib.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, and his new-married Lady, were introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and were most graciously received. ib.

Letters by the last Dutch Mail inform us, that the French Officers who were concerned in plundering the Protestant Church at Maestricht, have had Sentence passed on them, to be put under Arrest for a Year, the Soldiers to be imprisoned for three Months, and the Roman Catholic Townsmen who set them on, and were very instrumental in the Damage committed, are to pay a very heavy Fine. The Protestants are permitted at present to perform Divine Service as before, but without ringing their Bells. ib.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has appointed the First General Seal to be held at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, after Easter-Term, on Friday next. ib.

Also has appointed the Second General Seal to be held on Tuesday June the 7th. ib.

Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Crane was installed one of the Prebends of Westminster-Abbey. ib.

Monday last an uncommon Affair happened at Deptford; one Jameson, a Sailor, who lodg'd at the Artichoke in that Town, having been ill of a Fever some Days, was supposed to have died on Saturday. He was accordingly laid out, and a Coffin and Shroud bought, in order for his Interment; but to the great Surprize of all the Family, on Monday Morning there appeared Signs of Life; on which Mr. Carter, a Surgeon, was sent for, who let him Blood, on which he gradually recovered, and is likely to do well, having eat and drank several Times since. ib.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ordered Five Guineas to be given on Tuesday Night to the Oars that lost. ib.

Friday.

As soon as his Grace the Duke of Newcastle received the Account of his Majesty's Landing in Holland, from Lord Anson, a Messenger was dispatched to acquaint the Prince of Wales of it.

We hear that a Duel was lately fought in Ireland, between Sir R—— K——g, and Major J———n, with Sword and Pistol, in which the latter was shot through the Body: It is said this Duel was occasioned by some ill Behaviour of the former to the Major's Sister.

By a Letter from the Army in Flanders, we have an Account that Col. Wynn, has had the Misfortune to break his Leg by a Fall.

Dr. Nichols is appointed Physician Extraordinary (not in Ordinary) to his Majesty.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Bendbow, of Shadwell, Bricklayer.

John Weston, of Broad-street, London, Packer and Chapman.

Bank Stock 124 1 half a 1 4th a 125. India Ditto 175 a 3 4ths a 1 half. South Sea Stock 105. Ditto Old Annuities 99 a 1 4th. Ditto New 98. Four per Cent. Bank Annuities 1746, no Price. Ditto 1747 89 a 3 4ths. Lottery 1747 88. Three per Cent. Annuities 80 1 4th. Million Bank 99. Equivalent 97. Royal Assurance 70 London Assurance, no Price. English Copper 5 l. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent Ditto no Price. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5s. India Bonds 4 s. a 5 s. Disc. Three and a half Salt 1745 no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 19 s.

This Day is published,

In TWO VOLUMES, *Folio,*

With HIS MAJESTY's Royal LICENCE,

The FIFTH EDITION, *of*

CYCLOPÆDIA; or, an Universal Dictionary of ARTS and SCIENCES.

CONTAINING,

An Explication of the *Terms*, and an Account of the *Thing* signified thereby, in the several *Arts*, both Liberal and Mechanical; and the several *Sciences* Human and Divine.

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses of Things Natural and Artificial: The Rise, Progress, and State of Things Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military and Commercial: With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines, Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

The Whole intended as a Course of Antient and Modern Learning.

Extracted from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs, Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

By E. CHAMBERS, *F. R. S.*

Printed for W. Innys, J. and P. Knapton, T. Osborne, S. Birt, D. Brown, T. Longman, R. Hett, C. Hitch, J. Hodges, J. Shuckburgh, A. Millar, F. Gosling, J. Rivington, J. Ward, Mr. Senex, and the Executors of J. Darby.

This Day is published,

Neatly Printed in Quarto, (Price Three Shillings)

THE *Castle* of *Indolence*; an *Allegorical Poem*, in Imitation of *Spencer*. In Two Cantos.

By JAMES THOMSON.

Printed for A. Millar, opposite Katharine-street in the Strand.

This Day is published,

(Adorn'd with a Curious Frontispiece to each Volume,)

In two neat POCKET-VOLUMES, *(Price bound 6 s.)*

The Second EDITION *of*,

THE

ADVENTURES

OF

RODERICK RANDOM.

Et genus & virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.

HOR.

Printed for J. OSBORN in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is publish'd,

(In Two Volumes, Octavo, Price bound 10 s.)

Dedicated to His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE,

AN Introduction to the HISTORY of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe. Begun by Baron PUFFENDORF. Enlarged and continued down to the Year 1743, by M. MARTINIERE, *Author of the Great Geographical Dictionary*, Improv'd from the French,

By JOSEPH SAYER.

Nescire quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse Puerum.
Cic. de Orat.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton, T. Osborn, C. Hitch, S. Austen, A. Millar, E. Wicksteed, B. Dodd, J. and J. Rivington, and J. Ward.

This Day is publish'd,

In Two Volumes Octavo, (Price 10 s. bound)

The SECOND EDITION *of*

THE WORKS of VIRGIL

Translated into ENGLISH PROSE, as near the Original, as the different Idioms of the Latin and English Languages will allow, with the Latin Text and Order of Construction in the same Page, and Critcal, Historical, Geographical, and Classical Notes in English, from the best Commentators both Ancient and Modern, besides a great Number of Notes entirely new.

For the Use of Schools, as well as of private Gentlemen.

As also the SECOND EDITION of

The Works of HORACE, Latin and English Prose, 2 Vols. (Price 10 s. bound.)

Printed for JOSEPH DAVIDSON, at the Angel in the Poultry, Cheapside.

MILES DEMELLOWS, of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, maketh Oath, that I have been afflicted with Convulsion Fits and Falling-Sickness for the Space of Ten Years, Two Days in every Week, and Three Fits generally in each Day, the Fits being so strong, that several People were forced to hold me, and lasted sometimes an Hour, sometimes Two, sometimes Three or Four Hours successively, which brought me so low, that it rendered me incapable of doing any Business. I have followed the Advice of many able Physicians, and taken a great Number of Medicines, without receiving any Benefit; I have been in the Hospitals of St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew's, where I had the greatest Care taken of me, but it did not procure me any Relief, notwithstanding I was in the said Hospitals above Twelve Months. I was turned out of them both incurable; then I applied to Mr. PITTAN, who has, by the Blessing of God, with his Remedy, cured me of that Disorder in a little Time. Witness my Hand,

MILES DEMELLOWS.

Sworn the 19th Day of April, 1748, *before Me*

ROBERT LADBROKE, Mayor.

The extraordinary Success Mr. PITTAN has had in Twenty Years private Practice, in the Cure of Nervous Disorders, engages him to publish his eminent Nervous Drops, being a Sovereign Remedy for the Cure of all Convulsive Fits, Epilepsies, and Falling-Sickness, Giddiness of the Head, Hysteric Vapours, Faintings, Lowness and Sinking of the Spirits, Palpitation and Trembling of the Heart, Trembling of the Nerves, and all Nervous Complaints, violent Head-Achs, Sleepiness, Apoplexy, Gout in the Stomach, bad Digestion, Cholic, Gravel, or Stoppage of Urine, as not only appears by the many Affidavits of both Sexes sworn before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayors, but by Numbers of others in Mr. PITTAN's Possession, which he intends to publish in their proper Time. These most excellent Drops are perfectly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels. They are taken at any Age of both Sexes, with the greatest Success.

Price Three Shillings each Bottle, with printed Directions; and sold by Mr. PITTAN, opposite the Harrow in Gutter-Lane, Cheapside; at the Queen Elizabeth's Head, a Toyshop, in Gracechurch-street, near Lombard-street; and at Mrs. Cowley's at the Golden-Fan, St. James's-street, over-against St. James's-Place.

LONDON: Printed for M. COOPER, in *Pater-Noster-Row*; C. CORBETT, in *Fleet-street*; and G. WOODFALL at *Charing-Cross*. Where ADVERTISEMENTS, and Letters to the AUTHOR are taken in.